

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Descriptive qualitative research is defined as a design to obtain information concern the current status of phenomenon and to determine the natural situation as it exist at the time of study. Denzin and Licon (1994) explain qualitative research is aimed at gaining a deep understanding of a specific organization or event, rather than surface description of a large sample population. It aims to undersrtand how the participants derive meaning from their surroundings and how their meaning influences their behavior. The qualitative method investigates the way and how of decision making, not just what, where, when. Hence, smaller but focused amples are more often used than large samples.

#### **B. Research Setting**

The research was conducted in English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training Faculty at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2017/2018. This college is located in A. Yani street km 4,5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The writer is interested in choosing UIN Antasari Banjarmasin because the researcher wants to know the students' difficulties in paraphrasing at English Department and the researcher wants to increase students' ability especially in paraphrasing at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

## C. Population and Sample of Research

### 1. Population

The population of this research is the students of the seventh semester of English Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2017/2018. There are four classes of the seventh semester students consist of 112. The total number of population can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.1 The Population of the Seventh Semester Students of English Department at Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty.

No	Class	Total
1.	A	32 students
2.	B	29 students
3.	C	31 students
4.	D	20 students
	Total	112 students

### 2. Sample

Arikunto (2006, p. 133) states that sampling is the way of drawing a sample in a research. Sugiyono (2007, p. 61) states that sampling technique is the technique of the way of taking sample. The taking of sample must be done as details as possible so it would get the real sample which function as sample or can draw the real condition of population. In this research, the researcher takes the sample of population by using random sampling.

Random sampling is a subset of a population in which each member of the subject has an equal probability of being chosen. It means

that each individual has an equal probability of being selected from the populations, ensuring that the sample will be representative of the population. The random sampling is when the researcher assumes they can use their knowledge of the population to judge whether or not a particular sample have already been determined the population.

According to Arikunto (2002, p. 112), the population is more than 100 is taken as sample between 10-15% and 20-25% or more than 35% is good. In line with the explanation above, the researcher decides to take 20% of total students in seventh semester students. There are four classes of seventh semester students, consist of 112 students, so the researcher takes 25 students in this research.

Table 3.2 Sample of Research

No	Class	Number of Students	Sample
1.	A	32	7
2.	B	29	6
3.	C	31	7
4.	D	20	5
		112	25

#### **D. Data and Sources of Data**

##### 1. Data

Richards and Ricard (2002, p. 142) state the data is information, evidence or facts gathered through experiments or studies which can be analyzed in order to better the understanding of a phenomenon or to support a theory.

There are four classes of the sixth semester students (A,B,C, and D) consist of 112 students, the researcher used random sampling in this research, so the researcher takes 25 students in this research. The data collected in this research is; the data about the students' difficulties in paraphrasing.

## 2. Sources of data

The data is taken from the sources as follows:

- a. Respondents : The students of the seventh semester of English Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2017/2018.
- b. Informants : Head of English Department, Lecturers, and Administrative Staff.

## **E. Research Instrument**

### 1. Written Test

This technique is used to get the data on the difficulties of the seventh semester students in paraphrasing. For the test, the students will be given 5 texts and ask them to paraphrase the texts.

### 2. Interview

The writer did the interview to get deep information that will support the possible causes of the students' difficulties in paraphrasing. The interview consists of 10 questions and record the students' answer in interview.

## **F. Technique of Collecting the Data**

Collecting data is a part of a process of supplying the data necessary for the research. Collecting data is the systematic and standard procedure to get the needed data. There is connection between the method of collecting data with the research problem that will be solved. The collected data must be valid enough for use. The validity of data can be increased if tool and quality of taking the data is valid enough.

The first, the researcher prepared the instrument of the test. Second, the researcher asked permission to the Lecturer of Academic Writing. Next, the researcher came to the class and gave the test to the students in the class A,B,C and D. After the data was collected, in the next time the researcher did the interview with the students. After the data has been collected, the researcher identified students' difficulties in paraphrasing based on the data that the researcher get.

## **G. Technique of Analyzing the Data**

In this research, the researcher analyzes the data by using the steps as follow:

1. The data are collected from the students' work and from the interview.
2. The data are written on pieces of paper and the record of the interview.
3. The researcher analyzes the data by comparing the students' work with the text.
4. In analyzing the data, the writer classifies the errors into 3 categories as follow:

1. Synonym
2. Word order
3. Grammar or structure.